ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"Martha."
BOOTH'S THEATRE—"A Celebrated Case."
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HAVERLY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—"His Watha."
HAVERLY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—"His Watha."
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—"Hazel Kirke."
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STANDARD TRIETTRE—"Marthmony."
WALLACK'S THEATRE—"The GRUNDOR"

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TEMPLE HALL—S—BEICO-BEICO,
11th REGIMENT ARMORY—Fair.

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SPECIAL NOTEES—5th Page—6th column.

STEAMBOATS AND RAILROADS—6th Page—3d and 4th columns. TEACHERS-6th Page-2d column.

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New-Dork Daily Eribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1880.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-It is deemed probable that the im perial form of government will be abolished in Brazil when the Emperor dies. — Mr. Booth will continue to play Rickelieu in London; a change of programme has been abandoned, ____ Dr. Moritz Busch disclaims responsibility for the Leipsic Grenzbote, which recently published acticles against the Jews. ____ The Basutos have been repulsed by the Colonial troops at Naptung, but it was afterward decided to evacuate the post. The French, German and Austrian Ambassadors have been instructed to advise the Porte to act prudently in regard to the Greek question.

DOMESTIC .- A policeman was murdered in St. Louis by a burglar yesterday. = A fire at Havre de Grace, near Baitimore, threatened the destruction of the village. ==== The remains of Lieutenant-Governor Robinson, of Colorado, arrived in Kalamazoo, Mich., yesterday. = A Dallas, Texas, dispatch reports that the jury were out in the Hawkins murder trial. == The Washington National Republican will henceforth be under the charge of the Hon. George C. Gorham, of California. Suspicions of fraud are reported in connection with the failure of Harwood & Co., Minneapolis,

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-A large reception was given at Germania Hall yesterday by the Socialists of this city to the exiles from Hamburg. Robert Collyer preached on newspapers; Mr. Beecher discussed changes in creeds; Mr. Talmadge's sermon was about the relations of capital to labor, = Two rufflans were shot while robbing a drunken man. - A police officer committed suicide. ___ A leak in the Hudson River Tunnel caused much alarm among the workmen.

THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNE local observations indicate cloudy weather, with chances of light rain, followed by cooler and partly cloudy or clear weather. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 48°; lowest, 36°; average, 4458°.

Mr. Collyer preached last night upon the newspapers, and gave a characteristic discourse. A report will be found on another

Murder will out-even after five months. Two men have been arrested and held upon the charge of killing the old lady who was mysteriously strangled at Tappan, N. Y., last July. The bloody marks on her neck showed that one of her murderers lacked one finger, and this was the clue that has now, at this late day, resulted in the arrest of these men.

The intention of the French, Germans and Austrians to advise the Porte to act prudently in regard to the Greek question looks like a renewal of the half-hearted measures which produced so much suspense and vexation in connection with the Dulcigno affair. The Powers should first decide what they intend to do in regard to Greece, and then act firmly and promptly. England, at least, may be expected to avoid subterfuges, and to make known clearly her programme. If she acts otherwise, she will lack much of that moral support which the people of this country would give to any nation engaged in upholding the Hellenic cause.

A Washington dispatch describing the dissatisfaction which prevails among many Army men with the present management of the Solreasons why the organization of that institution should be reconstructed. It is not that there are rumors of irregularities in connection with it—there will always be such rumors concerning any institution which does not furnish such informations as the public ans right to expect; but it is that the system is, in some respects at least, intrinsically and the reconstructed in the reasons why the organization of that institution should be reconstructed. It is not that there are rumors of irregularities in connection with it—there will always be such rumors concerning any institution which does has a right to expect; but it is that the system is, in some respects at least, intrinsically and a half on a civil process which puts no active type of the content of the state of the imprisonment of the state of the content of the system of the time of the content of the system of the time of the content of the system of the content of the system of t

upon the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers of the Regular Army. These contributors are entitled to a full knowledge of the acts of the trustees, but they cannot get it under the law as it now stands, and they do not get it by the voluntary action of the managers. Nothing more absurd can be magined in the way of a fiduciary institution han one whose reports even conceal the amount and the names of the securities in which funds have been invested. A demand for a change in such a system involves no reflection upon the men who administer it. The most rigid safeguards should always surround the management of a trust, and no honest man should want to be left without them.

The person who has been arrested in this city after appearing in various parts of the country in a brilliant round of characters from the British nobility, has adopted a new and pleasing theory of defense. Witnesses against him, after they have testified to having known him under the name of Courtney, and Dennison, and all the rest, are sternly requested to state whether they are ready to swear that his name is not C. Pelham Chinton, and that he is not the son of Lord Pelnam-Clinton. Ina much as it would be impossible for any one to make oath that he was not the son of Gog or Magog, or was not the unavowed offspring of Cetywayo or the late King of Burmah, the witness is usually compelled to reply umphant air to the proceedings. We do not profess to have fellowed "Clinton's" genealogical just what he pretends to be. But if he is eserting himself as a son of the present Lord Pelham-Cliaton, the court should take notice that the present owner of that title is only fourteen years old. Still the ingenious prisoper might adapt for the occasion the playful remark the younger Dumas was in the habit of making about his father-" He's a big child "I had when I was httle."

THE VOTE IN NEW-YORK.

The pretence that New-York was carried by colonization "-by the importation of persons from other States who had no right to vote here-was raised by men who never believed it. In the presence of the official vote of the State, now declared, that pretence will be seen by every intelligent man to be utterly baseless and fraudulent. The total vote of the State is 1,105,826, and is not as large in proportion to population as the vote of four years ago. Since the census of 1875, the State has gained in population 8.9 per cent. If the Republican majority in the State had been obtained by fraudulent importation of voters, the number of such voters imported must have been over 21,033, General Garfield's plurality. But that would leave an increase in the honest votes of less than 69,291 in four years, or less than 6.8 per cent increase in votes, against 10.4 per cent in population. No sensible man will believe that, after the great exertions made by both parties, the intense excitement, and the full knowledge that the Presidency depended of the increase in voters appeared in the increase of honest votes.

But again, the official return shows that the vote for General Hancock was less than the vote for Mr. Tilden in 33 counties. In those counties the vote for General Hancock gained votes from the Democrats-or rather, recovered voters who supported "Tilden and now the horrors of the slave-pen. "Reform," when hard times were pressing. votes. But the transfer of 9,256 votes from one side to the other accounts for a difference of 18,512 in the majority. In the face of such facts, any man stands in need of all the impudence and shamelessness of a Barnum, if he persists in the pretence that New-York was carried by fraud.

The pretence that Indiana was fraudulently carried in October by the "colonization" of thousands of voters from other States, and the unlimited employment of repeaters, has been conclusively refuted, also, by the vote in November. Imported repeaters steal away to their homes after they have done their work. "Negro voters from the South," or voters of any other kind, imported for the purpose of carrying the October election in Indiana, had no reason to stay, and a very substantial fear of punishment to basten their flight after the election was over. Hence it is exceedingly unfortunate for the Democrats that the vote of each party was repeated, with astonishingly little change, in the election of November, as follows:

	In October.	In November.
Republican vote Democratic vote	231,405 224,452	
Plurality Greenback vote Tutal vote	14.881	12,986

The number of "colonized" voters, or votes cast by repeaters, in October, it appears, may possibly have been as large as 66! All the other vote cast at the hotly contested and polled for General Garfield than for Governor and broken Greenback ranks. Of the voters in October, 759 appear to have voted for legal voters in Indiana.

In truth, the Democratic party has a very Republicans some charge of fraud. A thou- theory. sand times such charges have been made, with as much positiveness and vociferation as if there had been convincing evidence to support them. In almost every case, events or investigations have proved that the charges had no other foundation whatever than the enormous mendacity of the scoundrels who made them. All candid men now know that the outcry of fraud in 1876 was utterly without alone in denouncing them. The Grand Jury New-York, Chicago, or New-Orleans. The foundation, unless it be first taken for granted have found one prisoner in Ludlow Street dealers in Eastern cities are taking large quanthat the Democratic construction of the laws Jail who has been confined there four years titles of products, at prices which check exports,

defeated by violence or intimidation-as we claim they were-then there is no excuse, and never has been any excuse, for the pretence that the decision of the Board in Louisiana was fraudulent or illegal. Now that the passion of the time has passed, candid men of both parties see that this is the truth, and they see, too, in the recent vote in Louisiana and other Southern States, abundant proof that the Democratic party there was utterly mendacious and dishonest and ready to gain power by any means, however unscrupulous or base. Reckless charges of fraud have been made by Democrats about many subsequent elections. The country has seen them completely refuted, one after another, just a the impudent assertions about Indiana and New-York have been refuted. It has come to pass, as a consequence, that everybody expects the Democratic party to howl "frand," whenever it gets beaten, and nobody considers such outcries of any more importance than the whining of a whipped puppy.

THE PONCA CASE.

Our Saturday's dispatches state that Judge Dundy, of the United States Court of Omnha, Nebraska, has decided that the Ponca Indians are legally entitled to their lands in Nebraska and Dakota, Judge Dundy, it will be remembered, was the first authority in our that he cannot so swear. This imparts a tri- courts who gave to the Indian recognition as a "person." So far, he is the only one. His decision that the thirty Poneas who reclaims with such exactness as to be able to say turned to the homes from which they were driven were human beings in the eye of the law, was contested by the Government, No attempt was made last week, however, by it to dispute his decision respecting the right of this defrauded tribe to their land and houses. Public opinion has grown now too strong in favor of right and justice to the Indians to be telligent and firm decision of popular will, been more apparent than to the modification

In the summer of 1876, when the order was illegality and dishonesty of such a despotic measure. But simple legal justice to the Indian was then a totally new idea to the Amer-13 per cent, or at the rate of 10.4 per lean mind. The black we knew had such cent in four years. But the total vote rights. We had gone through the blood and has increased only 90,324, or less than ruin of the war to establish him in them; but the red man never had any in this country. We had humored, petted, squandered millions on him; starved, slaughtered, tortured him; but we had never acknowledged him to be, legally, human. We have not done it yet. But that first demand of THE TRIBUNE for his civil rights in 1876 has been repeated over the country during the last four rate years until it has become the will of the years from now, we venture to prophesy, it Christian gentlemen, such as are many of the Omaha and Ponca chiefs, should have been held in this late year of the Republic legally as serfs or cattle in the ownership of a department; prisoners in certain bounds, unable to buy or sell, to hold properly, to protect the was netually 9,250 less than the vote for Mr. honor of their wives or their own lives by Tilden, which proves that in more than half law, liable to be transported, starved or shot the counties of the State the Republicans at the irresponsible will of one or two offi-

As far as the Poneas are concerned there is omes. Secretary Schurz, in his report last week, candidly confessed the error of the Administration in removing these people, and "through the ownership of private property." should promptly embrace. The Ponca case is nothing could more conclusively establish it rests with the Indian Department to restore them to this land as promptly as possible. It should be done before it is time for the spring planting and the funds and means homes they had built to a malarious, barren wilderness, there was no delay. They were labor driven off without them, leaving their the field. In the fever-stricken region to November, when the result in that State was made for them. They were transported in the well-paid laborers of the West and South not doubted by any intelligent man, when such haste that there were not even spades must account for the rest. Republican voters and all the money Republican to dig the ground with, nor rations licans had to use were needed in other States, to keep them from starvation. Of want and and when Indiana was by that party left to malaria one-third of their number died in a employs a vast sum at high rates. Last week take care of itself. Yet a larger vote was year. It will not be possible to restore their dead to them; no payment can be made to market value, and the week before to Porter, and it was drawn from the dispirited | them for the want and misery they have endured during these four years. But let the of that class who supported a separate ticket Administration make whatever practical reparation is possible to it. Let them be restored Garfield and 1,070 for Hancock. It is not to their farms and homes with the same de- 6 cents a bushel for wheat, 4 cents for corn, possible to have a more convincing proof that ciston and promptness that was shown in and 512 cents for oats, and the sales last the majority of October represented the free their removal, and let every dollar of value week were 10,054,000 bushels wheat, and and unpurchased will of actual residents and of which they were wantonly robbed be repaid, with interest. Such action will prove to the country that the policy now expres-ed hard time of it, in trying to fasten upon the in Mr. Schurz's report is a fact and not a speculative operations enormous sums are

PRISONERS FOR DEBT. The presentment of the Grand Jury respectof the Fleet in London, which Dickens was

fees, etc.

All these suggestions are humane and reasonable, and it is to be hoped the Legislature | the Pension Agent at New-York during the will attend to them promptly. It has always been a matter of National pride with us that, about \$431,000 each quarter; and yet this in the amelioration of the laws governing imprisonment for debt, we were in advance of older countries. Such terms of confinement as those mentioned by the Grand Jury are outrageous, and are virtually usurpations of the powers of criminal law to punish wrongs or injuries which the law had already expressly Europe. The Bank of Germany lost only refused to regard as crimes. It is a question 230,000 marks last week, but still holds its whether the time has not arrived when im- rate higher than the Banks of England or prisonment for debt should be abolished altogether; but at all events the limit of six Bank of England has lost £314,000 gold months, suggested by the Grand Jury, is andple, and there ought to be an honorable strife among the members of the Legislature to see change was made in the bank rate, though who shall be the first to introduce the necessary bill.

THE STATE OF THE MONEY MARKET. The report of the banks on Saturday caused improvement, but scarcely any one had looked of \$5,634,300 in specie was the most surprising teature, though it was known that 1876. It would be wise for Congress to give about \$2,000,000 in gold, in excess of all re- particular attention to this fact before legisccipts, had gone out of the city from the safely thwarted by the petty officials of the common deposit of the banks, and that Indian Department. In nothing has the \$1,687.348 had gone into the Treasury. The power of the press, as representing an in- reported loss, about \$2,000,000 greater, cannot with reason be explained on the familiar theory of "vising averages," for the payments of policy which it has compelled from that from the Assay Office during the week were department towards the red man in the last unusually small, and the outro to the interior was continuous and large, while the Treasa y returned only \$150,000 more money to the issued for the banishment of this Ponca tribe | banks than it took from them after Decemfrom their homes (at the arbitrary whim of ber 1. The truth is that there has two sub-officials and a missionary), The Trib- been and is a strong disposition in the Screet UNE was first to utter a protest against the to underrate the demand for money from the chief commercial cities of the West and South. Sufficient evidence of this remarkable misapprehension is found in the fact, stated in Coleago journals, that "applications for large 'amounts of money were made to the "Chicago banks from New-York borrowers, and refused. The Chicago banks, which "last year a this time were able to loan Wall Street \$3,000,000, cannot now spare a "dollar." No wonder a plications from here were refused, when, as press dispatches show, money is lending at Chicago at 7 to 8 per cent, and even at the supply is inadequate. How can be expected that money Nation too evidently for any administration can leave an 8 per cent market, to migrate to oppose it openly with impunity. In two at some cost to a 6 per cent market, the would-be borrowers of this city perhaps can upon the vote of this State, only two-thirds will appear almost incredible that educated explain. At St. Louis "the demand from general mercantile and manufacturing source; was quite active," says The Republieas, " and some of the largest banks reported "that they had been compelled to turn away "applications because of the simple lack of money, and not because of any objection to "the paper. Rates are steady at 8 per cent "on time and 7 per cent on call." This, again, does not appear to be a market from cials. It will seem as unreal to us then as do which New-York can expect to draw money, At New-Orleans and Savannah, too, the rate of exchange shows that money is in greater In these counties, while the Democrats lost no apparent reason why they should not be demand than it is here. No reasonable per-9,25 6 votes, the Republicans gained 12,528 at once restored to the full possession of their son will suppose that New-York "manipulation" has coused this state of things at all interior markets.

On the 30th of October the Treasury and regretted it. His present policy, he stated, the New-York banks held \$138,502,262 in was to "respect such rights as the Indians specie, and the time had passed at which the had in the land they occupied, and to in- return flow from the interior generally begins. spire them with a sense of responsibility They now hold only \$131,812,929, and yet the net imports of gold at this port since Oc-He has now an opportunity of carrying out tober 30 have been \$9,497,492. In some this policy, which we have no doubt he way, so less than \$16,186,825 in gold has gone out of this market in five weeks, the so widely known, both to white men and outgo having been largest in the latest week. Indians throughout the country, that Partial explanation is found in the fact that the receipts of wheat at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. with both the honest purposes of the present | Louis and Toledo for the week ending Saturday, Administration toward the red men than its | the 4th, were about 2,100,000 bushels, against satisfactory settlement of this case while it is 1,481,263 during the previous week, and the still in office. The Poncas are now adjudicated receipts of all grain were about 5,200,000 to be the rightful owners of the Dakota land; bushels, against 3,775,540 for the previous week. Again, the receipts of cotton at the cotton ports during the week ending Friday were in excess of the large receipts of the corresponding week last year. To pay producers for transportation are due to them from the for the cotton moved last week alone would Government. When it was decided to banish have required about \$12,800,000. Many simthem from the farms they had tilled and the ilar comparisons might be made, but the most significant indication of the volume of business throughout the country is found in the ordered to bring the poor little belong- clearings of 21 cities outside New-York, which ings they had earned by hard are about 18 per cent in excess of those of to the Agency, and were 1879 at the corresponding date, while those of 1879, the great "boom" being in progress, crops half sown, their ploughs standing in were 37 per cent in excess of those of 1878. This fact certainly explains a great increase doubtful contest of October was repeated in which they were sent, no preparation was in the demand for money, and hoarding by

> There would be no lack of money here if it were not for the towering speculation which sales of stocks amounted to \$202,500,000 in \$185,000,000. The exchanges last week were again the largest ever known, amounting to \$1.155,094,683. In grain, too, there has been an advance, since early in November, of 13,899,000 bushels all grain. The sales of cotton, aiso, amounted to 1,118,900 bales, worth \$65,800,000. In all these and other employed, and the plain truth is that they have absorbed more money than New-York has to spare. When we turn to other cicies, we find everywhere active busiing imprisonment for debt as now practised ness, and vast transactions, which employ all in this city may be said, without exaggera- the money on hand at rates higher than Newtion, to recall some of the memorable abuses York can afford to pay. The people who have unemploy d money are the farmers and laborers, influential in reforming, though he was not but they see fit to keep it, and do not send it to

wrong. The Home is supported by a tax distinctly and purposely clothed by law with is in the habit of carrying off the records of but have possly \$69,200,000 more in cash, with her balloon voyage is surpassed. discretionary power to throw out votes of the jail for his term when he retires from but have nearly \$69,200,000 more deposits, precincts in which a true election had been office. The Grand Jury recommend that a than they had at the last statement before law be passed compelling Sheriffs to leave the panic of 1873. Of course, the condition the records behind them; that another law be of the country is altogether different, and passed limiting confinement on civil process there is in every quarter a prefound faith that in any case to six months; another, making there can be no serious disturbance, even if applicable to this county a section of the speculation is compelled to rest for a while Code of Civil Procedure, now applicable to Late in the day, on Saturday, meney was Kings County alone, by which the cost of freely offered below 6, and finally as low as support of a prisoner in a civil proceeding is 3 per cent, but it was well understood that assessed upon the plaintiff in the suit, the this did not represent the real condition of defendant being released if the amount is not the market. The Treasury sent out checks paid; and another preventing any long deten- for \$9,000,000 due to pensioners on Saturtion for the non-payment of Sheriff and jail day, but these 30,000 persons are scattered all ever the country, and the entire disbursements on that account by fiscal year 1879 were only \$1,724,766, or quarterly payment was by some expected to make a great change in the market. The steamers of Saturday brought \$164,300 in gold from Europe, and more is on the way, but we have seen that thus far it goes out to the interior faster than it comes in from France. Since the report of December 2, the "on balance," which indicates that its coin reserve is reduced to \$128,435,000, but no the outside rate has become stiffer. The Bank of France, by a loss of 4,020,000 francs last week, reduced its gold reserve to\$107,738,000, of which at least \$70,000,000 must be required in the ninety branches, ago as "Garibaldi's Englishman," has just died in general surprise. Few had expected much leaving less than \$38,000,000 for its main reserve. Within four years this bank has lost for so great a loss in reserve. The decrease 1,000,000,000 francs in gold, or about twothirds of the reserve it held at the close of

> Trouble begins again for the Democracy at Washugton to-day.

lating on finance this winter.

Speaker Randall is reported to express a hope that the Democratic party will make no more experiments. The results of the party's experimenting in cipher dispatches and lorged letters have been dis-couraging, that's a fact,

It's a humiliating spectacle for the country to see the Republicans compelled to guard their electoral votes from every possibility of Democratic trickery as a man would watch his pecketbook when he knew thieves were around.

It must be with a feeling of profound relief that The Albany Argus sees the 4th of March, 1881, approaching, when it can give to the Chief Magistrate of the Nation has proper tatle of President. With a constatency that is childlike for its sincerity, that journal has refused to designate the present Excentive as President, or to give the title of Secretary to any member of his Cabinet. It has invariably referred to the President as R. B. Hayes, and to his constitutional advisers as Mr. Evarts, Mr. Sherman, ste. The strain to which its immature simplicity has been subjected for nearly four years must at times have been terrible, and the rebef which will show, times have been terrible, and the releef which will soon came will be correspondingly welcome. Its high moral tone could revel in Barmin's forged Chinese letter and give it a conspicious position on the first page day after day; but it could never condesse in the distinguish as Pressient the man whose title to the salewed so declared valid by the highest iterate to be salewed to drift into obscurit, but should be embalased in wax or putty for future fools to contempate. tempiate.

Pugh, the newly elected Senator from Alabama, is more fortunate than most Congressmen. His fame is made before he has taken his seat. He will be known as "the statesman with-his-eye-sot."

Judge Headley must feel louesome this year, as there is no bogus electoral college to sustain with an elaborate legal opinion.

It would be well if all aspirants for political hours had the westom and discretion of General Ben Harrison, of Indiana. He was written to after the State election in October, and asked whether he forward at the Grand Opera House, as Jane Eyre ply until after the National contest had been decided: "I felt that until after the Presidential election was over if would be improper to distract the general canvass by a canvass within the party for a Schafferd romination." If the party the following sentence he explains why he did not regenerally followed there would be lewer defeats to be investigated after election.

neet, since it is controlled by a party whose pros-sects are as dismal as the Democratic.

Barnum has gone West. He seems to have lost all interest in circulating forged letters and bolstering them up with lying dispatches.

Some of the Democratic leaders intend to force their party to take a stand on the tariff question. It is an easy matter to bring that party to take a stand on any issue, but the trouble is it always stands on the issue with both feet.

If Congress reapportions the Representatives among the various States this winter, the task of rearranging the Congressional Districts-will rest with Republicans, as they control every Northern Legislature with the exception of Nevada, This will enable the party to give the people a fair and just division. Experience has shown that gerrymandering does not pay either party in the long run. This special from Indiana to The Cincinnati Commercial will illustrate this point: The last Legislature redistricted Indiana for parfew districts that would give tremendons Rehear counties in those districts, they thought that eight of the other districts would certainly elect with contempt upon such action, and as a result the wrong was righted by the defeat of the Democrats, while they were chuckling in the expectation that of this state of portion particles, such as strained or made as crooked as they are now. But the Republicans lost as much by their manipulations then as their Democratic brethren did in this last campaign." A resuportionment that commends itself to the people will strengthen the party more than a temporary advantage gained by

The first thing Senator Beck does to-day should be to introduce a resolution referring the state of the Democratic party to a Congressional caucus.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Vennor, the "weather man," is a graduate of the department of Applied Science in McGill College, Montreal.

Senator Thurman, it is reported, intends to live permane itly in Washington and practice at the bar of the Supreme Court.

M. de Lesseps's infant son is to have ex-Queen Isabelia for a godmother. The Bishop of Panama, represented by the Nuncio at Paris, is to be the vonng gentleman's godfather. Dr. Rider, who is to occupy the vacated pulpit of

Dr. Chapin, is described as an able man and a sound preacher. His sermons are solid but attractive, and Mrs. Garfield is described as having a strong sense

of personal dignity, and much reserve of manner. She is clever and judicious, having a "business head," and planned not on'y her Washington bouse out also the improvements of the Mentor cottage. Worth, the dressmaker, has apparently attained

his apotheosis. A little play has just been brought

James Redpath has returned from Ireland, where he has been travelling all summer. He proposes to lecture on "The frish Land War" and kindred topics. All applications for his services should be addressed to the Redpath Lycoum Bureau.

Mr. Longfellow is mentioned as saying that he thinks he was led to write the "Wreck of the Hesperus" because the words "Norman's Woe," associated with the disasters at sea, seemed to him so indescribably and. It was after receiving a letter full of lofty sentiments from Charles Summer that he wrote "Excelsior." Professor Virchow, Professor Mommsen and Pro-

fessor Hildebrand all appear in public condemnation of the anti-Hebrew agitation in Germany. The Crown Prince and his wife also omit no opportunity to show their disapproval. Prince Bismarck has never pretended to like the Jews, but he has made use of them as occasion has offered from time to time. M. Francisque Sarcey, the distinguished French

critic, in his literary campaign against the Capuchin monks, has stated that none of them ever made any scientific discovery, nor, in fact, did anything useful. Now, it happens that M. Sarcey is exceedingly near-sighted, and, were it not for his double opera-glass, would not be able to remain in the profession which wins him so me fame and much money. And, strangely enough, it also happens that P. Chérubin d'Orleans, the celebrated optician who invented the binocular, was-a Capuchi There is a copy of "The Chimes" in a London

shop window, and on its fly-leaf is written in an unmistakable chirography: "To Charles Dickens, jun., from his affectionate father, Charles Dickans. September 5, 1858." The book is genume; but, says a writer in The Cardiff Times, "it is impossible to believe that the recepient of such a gift, who is now alive and prosperous, is aware that the affec-tionate regard of his illustrous father is being thus traded in a shop of second-hand wares."

"Coionel Peard, who was well known twenty years England. Colonel Peard accompanied Garibaldi through several of his campaigns, and was warmly thanked for his services by the great Italian. He wrote some letters on the campaign, and excited some indignation by his description of the way in which he "ported" the Austrian Generals and other officers with his rile. When Gariballi finally relied to Canara, Colonel Peard, who was the secother omeers, Colonel Peard, who was the second son of Admiral Peard, returned to his native county of Corawall, where he became High Sheriff and Colonel of Volunteers.

The late Sir Alexander Cockbarn was a little man, low of stature, meagre, with a head through which you might fancy mind visible as light is through a lamp; a bright, keen face, French like his mother's, and a nose strangely like a pen. His voice was greater than, considering his stature, seemed to be rightfully his; and he used it magnificently. The stary runs that when he attempted to affect the de-cision of an eminent judge of preemmently the un-rhetorical class, by artistic modulations of his su-perb voice, the remark "Do you think, Mr. Cock-burn, that you will affect my mind by sinking your voice a quarier of an octave?" Tot only cut short a display of dramatic power, but remained a perma-nent satire on the weak side of dramatic advocacy.

John Bright writes in a letter just published: "I suppose an Established Church, being a creation of law, must keep within the law, and they who cannot endure what the law requires must place themselves outside of it by withdrawing from the Church. The case is one much to be regretted, but perhaps it will open the eyes of some people to the bondage which is inevitable for the ministers of a Church which is the creation of law, and therefore bound to submit to the law. I speak of the Church bound to submit to the law. I speak of the Church as we see it constituted and working in this country. Thousands of members of my seet were persecuted two centuries ago. They were outside the Church, and were still, and for that very reason, persecuted even to death for that in many cases. It your clergy will put themselves outside the Church they will be free as the members of any seet are now, it is hardly possible, or rather it is not possible, to be within the lines of the Church and to have the freedom of those who are outside. who are outside.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THE WEEK AT THE THEATRES.

The fresh attractions at the local theatres this week are quite numerous, and sufficiently strong to win much public attention John McCullough. at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, appears as Spartacus to-night The drama of " A Celebrated Case " is revived at Bootn's Theatre, with Mr. James O'Neil as Jean Renaud Miss Maggie Mitchell comes was a candidate for the United States Senate. In A new piece, entitled "Matrimony," by Mr. Bartley Campbell, is brought out at the Standard Theatre, an entertainment well smied to the holiday season now close at hand. It is an ionneed, however, that these sprigarly performers will Blue Monday is a suitable day for Congress to remain here only two weeks......At erly's Theatre, in Brooklyn, Miss Annie Pryley disports herself, as Bret Horie's M'liss. This performer will be at the Grand Opera House on the 13th instant..... Mr. R. Genée's comic opera of "Nisida" will be produced on Tuesday evening at the Tualia Theatre (in German) for the first time in America, and after elaborate and costly preparation Miss Sarah Jewett, at the Union Square Theatre, will, on Tuesday evening, be the recipient of a benefit, which, as her talents are excellent and her popularity is large, will no doubt be a substantial tribnte to ability and personal attractiveness..... "Daniel Rochat" is to be kept before the public for "Daniel Rochat" is to be kept before the public for some time longer, pending the revival of Mr. Bronson Howard's play of "The Banker's Daughter," at the Union Square.....There will be no change this week in the established programme at Wallack's, Haverly's, Daly's, the Park, the Aquarium, the Madison Square, and the Opera-House of the San Francisco Minstrels.

MORE PASSION PLAY.

It was hoped that the public had heard the last of this subject. It is a theme that appertains to the tisan purposes, making, as the Democrats thought, most sacred mystery of religion, and that ought not, in any way, to be used as the basis of an exhibition publican majorities, and by placing the large Repu - for the purposes of trade. The announcement, however, is made that a stereopticon display of the scenes in the Passion Play of Oberammergan will be Democratic Congressmen; but the people looked effected, next Saturday evening, at Chickering Hail by Mr. John L. Stoddard. This show consists of pictures, thrown upon a

screen, while the audience sits in darkness, and the exhibitor, Mr. Stoddard, makes an explanatory comtheir political manipulations insured them a majority of Congressmen from this State. The Republicans in the past, also, when they once had the power, gerry mandered the Congressional Districts of this State for political purposes, only the districts it escapes the repreach of being a number of the state of the stat mentary. It is, no doubt, offered in a decent spirit, mery. There is an obvious coincidence, though, in its sadden arrival here simultaneously with the yet lively public excitement on the subject of the Passion Play, so that the suggestion of a desire to turn an honest penny obtrudes itself hereupon with distinct force. The Passion Play of Oberausmergan never amounted to much, at any time. Its remoteness, its exclusiveness, its antiquity as a custom, and the simplicity of the peasants engaged in it, account for its reputation. In substance it was nothing more than clever photography in theatrical art-a kind of thing not wisely to be approved or encouraged. Of late it has degenerated into a mere money-making show, and all the good there ever was in it, if any, has departed. It is not clear why anybody should suppose that

the American public is especially anxious to know how the scenes of the Passion Play looked, as presented in Oberammergan, They have been described, and a very slight effort of fancy would suffice to call them to mind. Mr. Stoddard, however, thinks that they are worthy of pictorial reproduction, and accordingly he has prepared his stereoptic display. Many persons will think, and justly, that there are other Biblical subjects which might better have been chosen. The tendency to make free with the most delicate feelings and the most sacred ideas and experience is one of the saddest signs of a sceptical age. It might not be amiss to draw the line at the most sublime and awful idea of Christianity.

Mr. Stoddard's show touches upon the following